

September 1978 and says (*in lit.*) that he can find only three periods when conditions were favourable for a Continental source of migration: —

(a) 29th July (06 hrs.) to 2nd August (12 hrs.); (b) 18th August (00 hrs.) to 20th August (06 hrs.); (c) 5th September (06 hrs.) to 7th September (12 hrs.). He has also suggested the following sources for immigrants over these periods: —

(a) S. Holland or Belgium (possibly N.E. France); (b) N.E. France or Belgium; (c) Central or N. France (possibly N.E. France or Belgium at first). Seitz gives the distribution of *agathina* as Britain, France, Belgium and Spain and for *simulans* says "Occurs in most of the countries of N. Europe . . .". — B. R. BAKER, Reading Museum & Art Gallery, Reading, Berkshire.

COLEOPHORA MACHINELLA BRADLEY IN SUSSEX. — On the 28th of July 1977 I paid a very brief visit to Ditchling Common — so brief that my wife never left the car. The purpose was to study the habits of *Dichrorampha sylvicolana* Heinemann flying amongst its foodplant, sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*), as a preliminary to what was to prove a successful search for that species in Epping Forest, where it had not been taken since 1898. I also netted two coleophorids flying amongst the sneezewort; these have since been determined by Mr. R. W. J. Uffen as *C. machinella*.

This species was discovered on the south Essex salt-marshes by W. Machin and named by him *Coleophora maritimella* in 1884. This name was preoccupied by *Coleophora maritimella* Newman, 1873 (*obtusella* Stainton, 1874), so Dr. Bradley renamed it in honour of its first captor. H. J. Turner exhibited cases with living larvae feeding on sea-wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) at a meeting of the South London Entomological & Natural History Society in 1903 and some of the resultant adults are in the Jacobs collection, now in the British Museum (Natural History). As far as I know, the species was not recorded subsequently until Dr. J. Langmaid found the larvae feeding on sneezewort in south Hampshire in 1977. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF. 27.i.1979.

ANTENNAL DEFORMITY IN AN EXAMPLE OF HARPALUS (OPHONUS) RUFIBARBIS (Fabricius, 1792) (Col.: Carabidae. — Whilst collecting Carabidae from under stones on waste ground at Parkeston, Harwich, Essex (TM 2332) on May 28th 1976, I took several specimens of *Harpalus rufibarbis* (F.). Amongst these was a male with a most curious deformity of its left antenna and since I am only aware of a few published references to teratology in Coleoptera, I feel a brief description may be of interest.

The antenna has all the joints except the third correctly formed. The latter, however, consists of two normally proportioned joints fused about a third from their common base, these lying at about 45° to each other. The outermost of these joints is attached to correctly formed joints 4-11. The innermost has attached to it an obovate joint somewhat shorter than